

AUG 2000

Manuel Michel
Editor

NOXIOUS NEWS

This newsletter is published quarterly by the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, to provide information about Idaho's noxious weed program. Suggestions and articles from readers are encouraged.



UpFront With Mir-M. Seyedbagheri

President, Idaho Weed Control Association

The 2001 Idaho Weed Control Association Conference is taking place February 6-8, 2001. The IWCA is currently working on the agenda and format of the conference. At last year's conference, a lot of input was received from different sectors including working groups, grassroot, and weed fighters. Specifically, it was suggested there should be more emphasis on the applied educational information. The IWCA has focused on this as they have organized and planned the conference. Examples of the subject areas include: Ecology and Bio Systems, Management and Restoration, Industrial Weeds, CWMA Concepts & Guidelines: Successes and Pitfalls from the Field, Forestry Plantation & Weed Management, Calibration & Worker Safety, Policy Development, Legislative & Legal Issues, People Dynamics & Management, and Weed Management in Urban Horticulture. In addition, the IWCA has a very creative marketing committee that is working on the marketing strategies and efforts for getting exposure for the conference and overall weed management in the state.

Also, the Idaho Association of Weed Control Superintendents is currently working on reproducing Noxious Weed slides for Idaho. Rory Clinton, Payette County Weed Control Superintendent, reports that there were originally 350 slides but that the amount will be reduced to 150-200. The slides will either be loaned out, given out, or sold at cost. Rory is also asking if anyone has access to slides of new invaders that are threatening Idaho, to please contact him at (208) 278-3452.

The IWCA is beginning to put together an electronic newsletter for their website and web book. During this process, any educational ideas or contributions would be very appreciated. If you would like to give the IWCA some input, please contact IWCA President Mir-M. Seyedbagheri at (208) 587-2136 or via e-mail at elmore@uidaho.edu.

Rush Skeletonweed Task Force

The Rush Skeletonweed Task Force in Idaho, coordinated by Mir-M. Seyedbagheri, reports that ISDA has assisted in appropriating some money from the state that will be used to help with biocontrol research of Rush Skeletonweed in Idaho. The Task Force is currently in the process of writing another grant. The money that has been appropriated by the state will assist George Markin, Research Entomologist for the Forestry Sciences Lab at Montana State University in Bozeman, in his cooperative program between the ISDA, USDA Forest Service, and USDA Agricultural Research Service European Biological Control Laboratory. An effort is presently underway to find biological control agents that can be released in Idaho to control Rush Skeletonweed. The first new potential biocontrol agent to be selected and studied was a small moth, the caterpillar of which burrows down into the soil, where it feeds on the taproot. The insect was collected in the mountains of northern Greece and shipped to a quarantine facility at Bozeman, MT, where it was studied and tested. The results of the study showed that the moth would feed on no other plant than Rush Skeletonweed. In the spring of this year, a petition was submitted to the USDA asking for a permit to release it as a biocontrol agent in Idaho. Because of the review process, it is expected that it will be at least a year before USDA will make contact regarding the petition. It is therefore not expected that the new agent will be released until at least 2001.



Cost Share Update

Glen Secrist

Cost Share grants for this field-season are almost finished. We have not been as timely with notification and allocation of cost share grants as we would have liked. Frankly, we have been a bit overwhelmed by the number of grant applications received. However, we are determined to improve the process for the next field season. To accomplish this, we will be holding a round of half-day meetings at a suitable location in each of the 6 IAWCS regions during late September-early October. At these meetings we will go over the cost share grant program including procedures for completing the cost-share grant application forms which, will be revised based on the field audits we have completed. Cost share grant applications will be received from November 1, 2000 until January 31, 2001. We will then review each application and successful applicants will receive the approved grants by April 10, 2001. Keeping this schedule should allow adequate time for plans to be drawn up ahead of the 2001 field season. We will be contacting you soon to establish dates/times/locations for the 6 regional meetings.

It appears very likely that Sen. Larry Craig will be successful in obtaining another federal grant to supplement the \$368,000 appropriated by Idaho for FY 2001 to implement the Strategic Plan. We will advise you of the outcome of the federal appropriation when the House and Senate committees conference, probably sometime in September.

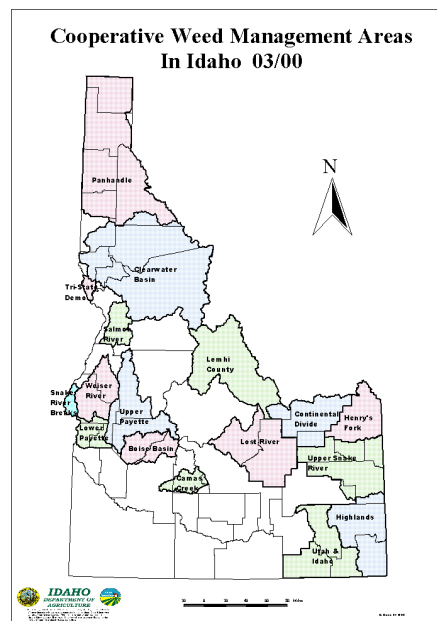
CWMA Update

Glen Secrist

Efforts are continuing across the state to form Cooperative Weed Management Areas. Some of the newer ones include Lost River (Chad Cheney/Jim Hawkins), South Fork of the Boise (Stacie Prow), Boise Basin (Mike Bottoms), Shoshone Basin (Sheila Huizar), and Joseph Plains (Carl Crabtree). There have been some great projects this summer and I only regret that we have been able to participate in a very few. We see more and more news clippings from local media highlighting your efforts.

As we approach the off-season, I encourage you to review your program carefully. Paramount to an effective coordinated program is local citizen involvement. Does your steering committee represent the major land-owners (and land uses) in the CWMA including private landowners? Is your Steering Committee or weed advisory group united in its vision of integrated management? Is your long-range plan focused on prevention, early detection and eradication? Does the prevention component of the plan include measures to support and encourage the use of noxious weed free forage and straw? Is there discussion and planning for measures to restore and rehabilitate areas prone to noxious weed invasion? Are you laying plans now to deal with the onslaught of weeds that will surely follow on the heels of the fires of 2000? These are only a few of the challenges that we could be thinking about NOW!

Also, it's not too early to begin compiling a report of your CWMA accomplishments for the past year. In addition to being a minimum requirement for the next round of cost share grants, it can be a powerful communication tool for CWMA landowners, local officials, state legislators, and national legislators and agency heads. Use some action pictures and highlight your successes. We will talk more about an "annual report" at the upcoming region meetings.



On the National Front

Glen Secrist

The workgroups organized through the National Invasive Species Advisory Committee have completed the first draft of the Invasive Species Management Plan as directed by the Executive Order on Invasive Species signed by President Clinton in Feb 1999. A series of "listening sessions" were held at various locations across the U.S. to receive public comments and ideas from stakeholders. The draft will be reworked by the Invasive Species Council staff in Washington DC and a final draft will be produced in late October.

We are fortunate to Have Governor Kempthorne represent Idaho as the sole governor on the Invasive Species Advisory Committee. Governor Kempthorne sent a letter to all other governor's requesting their review of the first draft and encouraging them to stay involved in the effort to develop a National Plan. You can access a copy of the 1st draft posted on the web at www.invasivespecies.gov.

The Public Lands Council and the Nature Conservancy have joined in drafting proposed FY 2002 legislation to provide \$20 million for combating *terrestrial* weeds on western lands. If successful, this legislation would route these funds through state departments of agriculture or other appropriate state agency for distribution to local CWMA's and other groups much the same way as the current federal grant is distributed. It would be available for use on private, state, and federal lands. As soon as a final draft is available, I will provide copies to those interested.

Mapping Update

Danielle Bruno



As we are coming up on end of the fiscal year, here are a few things to remind your county commissioners and constituents of the importance of noxious weed mapping:

- 1) Why Map Weeds? For developing weed strategy, for weed planning, increasing weed awareness illustrating\ successes and failures, identifying areas subject to invasion, indications of weed spread, for economic evaluations, and for developing justifications.
- 2) Mapping identifies Superfund weed sites vs. areas where you can make a marked difference and areas to protect from invasion.
- 3) Mapping helps with setting goals - where to strike 1st.
- 4) Mapping for making friends - share information, do your part as a member of a coordinated team, and there will be no need to bring down the heavy hammer of the law.

Late in the season is one of the best times to map noxious weeds. The plants are large and in flower or in seed and therefore are easier to identify. As the weather becomes too hot to safely spray or one of our late summer thunderstorms roll in, Take the time to mark the infestations on a map or take some GPS readings.

Weeder's Retreat 2000

Danielle Bruno

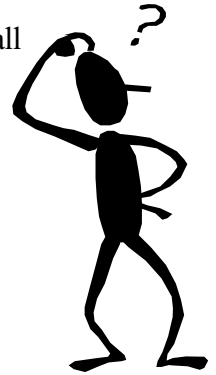
The Annual Weeder's Retreat was a success and a great time was had by all at the Yankee Fork, Bonanza Campground. Glen Secrist provided a heads up on upcoming program changes and updates on the cost share program. Sheila did a great job with Noxious Weed Jeopardy, keeping all of the harmonicas, whistlers, and horns in line and leave it to Bruce for starting the Pictionary off on a fine note. Next year, the Retreat is planned for the McCall area. I am sure John will find everyone a great spot. Hope to see everyone there!

The GPS Debate: What is the right system for my program?

Danielle Bruno

With the May 1, 2000 removal of Selective Availability (SA) from the satellite signal used by all Global Positioning Systems (GPS), the GPS debate has returned to life. Lower cost units are now accurate in the field to a reported 30 feet although most systems are probably closer to 60 - 90 feet. This is much improved over the 20th century accuracy of 300 feet. When choosing a GPS system, there are several factors you need to take into consideration including:

- 1) Accuracy. Does your project require accuracy in mapping and navigation? Is 30 to 90 feet accurate enough for mapping weed infestations?
- 2) Can the GPS information be moved into a mapping program (a GIS)?
- 3) Can the unit store descriptive/attribute information? Does it have a data dictionary?
- 4) What is the cost? What are the budget restrictions?
- 5) Is the unit simple enough to be used by the staff. Some staff members are more computer savvy than others and therefore can use a more advanced unit.



While looking at GPS units, here are some things to consider. Remember to keep your project goals in mind when choosing your GPS. Purchasing any GPS unit that will not do the job, no matter how cheap, is money wasted. It could be worth it to wait until you have the funds to purchase the proper equipment. All of these factors must be considered for each program that will be potentially using the GPS unit.

The most accurate type of GPS unit is the DGPS or real time GPS unit. These units provide corrected, high-accuracy results right in the field, often at the submeter level. These units have an extra receiver and antenna to receive a signal from a reference data source in the field. These data sources are usually a Coast Guard (NDGPS) beacon, a FM radio broadcast, and geosynchronous satellite. Currently, there are no Coast Guard beacons in Idaho and FM providers tend to be unavailable in rugged or remote locations. DGPS users in Idaho tend to be restricted to using a satellite signal which has an annual subscription fee of around \$800 per month. Most DGPS units tend to be used by surveyors and are very sophisticated, with a cost of \$8000 - \$10000.

The unit most commonly used for vegetation mapping is called a mapping grade unit. These units have a mapping accuracy of 0.5 to 3 meters, are capable of electronic field data entry via a data dictionary, record point, line and area locations, and easily export into many mapping programs. A commonly used model here in Idaho is the Trimble GeoExplorer. In late 1999, the GeoExplorer II was replaced by the GeoExplorer III. This unit is self-contained in that it has no other costs than the GPS system, a PC computer, and an internet connection. There are several base stations maintained in Idaho that allow for the in office differential correction of the GPS data to obtain the 0.5 to 3 meter accuracy. A receiver can be used with these units for DGPS. Other similar units include the Magellan ProMark X, TopCon Turbo G1, and 2 units by Corvallis Microtechnology. The correction signal for these units can be more difficult to obtain in Idaho. All of these units range between \$3000 - \$6000.

The absolutely lowest cost option is one of the GPS units designed for the outdoorsman. These units are often \$300 - \$1000, very easy to use, and very portable. These units are limited to the 30 to 90 feet accuracy. These units tend to have limited data storage capabilities usually limited to point locations and a short comment field. They tend not to have the capability to set up any kind of electronic data entry form nor do they tend to export into GIS easily. Most of these units export into a .dxf or .dwg format. These formats are not GIS formats but are CAD formats. Many GIS can read CAD formats but they often require significant manipulation. Many of these units are advertised as "DGPS ready" but the cost of the antenna and receiver can be significant, around \$2000 - \$5000.

(Continued on page 5)

If the cost of a mapping grade unit like the GeoExplorer is out of your reach but you are ready to move into the digital age, mix and match is an option. You can combine a lower cost GPS unit with a hand held computer, data logging software and a DGPS receiver. There are some difficulties with this method and you must do your homework. By the time you have purchased all of the pieces you may have spent as much as you would have with a mapping grade unit with significantly more headaches. You will need to learn all of the individual systems and how they work together and you may be walking around the field looking like the Terminator with cables and pieces of equipment poking out everywhere. But you would have the advantage of spreading the cost over several fiscal years. Below are a list of websites for companies that make hand held computers and software.

With every GPS you choose for your program, remember to keep your project goals in mind. Purchasing any GPS unit that will not do the job, is money poorly spent. Also, do not forget the value of careful markings on a USGS 7.5 min. topographic quad map. Those markings can be entered into a GIS and may be more accurate than some GPS units without in office or real time correction. Always remember technology is only great when it does what you need it to do.

Reference:

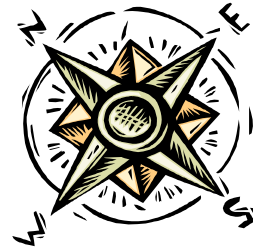
GPS for the Surveying of Weed Populations. Patrick Akers, Assoc. Agricultural Biologist, Integrated Pest Control Branch, California Department of Food and Agriculture. May 30, 2000

GPS Web Sites:

- List of Companies: <http://gauss.gge.unb.ca/manufact.htm>
- Trimble: www.trimble.com
- Topcon: www.topcon.com
- Corvalis Microtechnology: www.cmtinc.com
- Garmin: www.garmin.com
- Magellen: www.magellangps.com

DGPS Providers/Receiver Manufacturers

- Accqpoint: www.accqpoint.com
- DCI: www.dgps.com
- Omnistar: www.omnistar.com
- Racal: www.racal-landstar.com
- Coast Guard: www.navcen.uscg.mil/dgps/Default.htm



Field Software for Handheld Computers

- ArcPad: www.esri.com
- FieldWorker: www.fieldworker.com
- MapPad: www.ria.com.au



Keeping Noxious Weeds in SITE!

Danielle Bruno

SITE, Students Investigating Today's Environment, held its first teacher's workshop on Range Plants: Native and Noxious July 31- August 2. The teachers learned how to collect plants using plant presses, conduct a line transect survey, and calculate Animal Unit Months (AUM) by clipping and weighing dry matter. Much of the workshop time was dedicated to identifying noxious weeds and illustrating the detrimental effects weeds have on rangeland. Seventeen teachers attended the workshop representing Boise, Cladwell, Grangeville, Emmett, Clark Fork, Indian Valley, Wilder, Nampa, Challis, Payette, New Plymouth and Eagle school districts. Weed Superintendents and Extension Agents in these areas can expect a call from these teachers for help in identifying good sample sites for their students! Thank you SITE for helping to illustrate the importance of the noxious weed issue to our youth! The workshop was co-sponsored by the Idaho Rangeland Resource Council and ISDA.

WHEN YOU'RE DROWNING IN WORK: TEN WAYS TO RESCUE YOURSELF

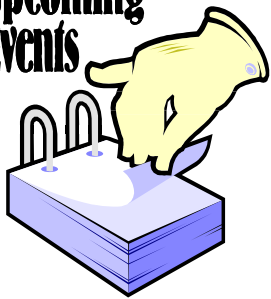
by Richard Ensman, Jr.

Imagine this frightening experience: You're sailing on a huge lake or even the ocean. Suddenly you realize that the base of the craft is leaking. After the initial shock and fear wears off, you realize that only quick wit, endurance, and attention to detail can get you safely back to shore. You've probably never found yourself in this situation. But you probably have been stranded on the job. You've been caught up in an endless flurry of activity, faced next-to-impossible deadlines, and felt as if you were drowning in paper, projects and details. So next time you're wondering how to remain above the fray and get safely back to the metaphorical shore, remember this simple process:

1. Get the buckets and oars out. When you get behind at work, your first objective is to get out the tools that will help you remain organized and safe. These might include a calendar, a clear to-do list, scheduling software, and other organizational aids.
2. Aim for the shore. Look around: In which direction do you need to paddle? In practical terms, what are your priorities? What is most urgent? Once you answer these questions, you're ready to start mapping your trek to safety.
3. Keep your strength up. Just as bailing water in the middle of the ocean is exhausting work, so is getting yourself out of an avalanche of projects. One of the best ways to keep your strength up is to give yourself "mini-vacations" — an hour for lunch, exercise, sufficient sleep at night.
4. Jettison the junk. One of your first actions at sea will be to get rid of excess weight — fast. Do the same thing at work. Be brutal. Whatever is not essential — carefree reading, low-priority reports, irrelevant questions, junk mail — toss.
5. Keep the water out of the boat. That's the most important rule when you're bailing water on the sea. When you're bailing out details in the workplace, focus your attention on whatever is causing you grief. Keep your urgent tasks in front of you. Handle the most important priorities at your "peak moments," those times of day when you have the most energy. At first you may feel that progress is not forthcoming, but keep at it and journey's end will eventually come into sight.
6. Paddle. If you're stuck in the water, you've got to paddle consistently and hard in order to reach the shore. If you're stuck in the office, you've got to work with determination and confidence to get the backlog cleared up. And you need to practice some habits: Set clear start and stop times. Avoid interruptions. Concentrate on one issue at a time. Maintain your sense of personal organization.
7. Stay ahead of the game. Seafaring experts say that the best way to insure your safety is to stay on top of your duties. The same is true in the office. Use scheduling software to keep abreast of dates, tasks and deadlines. Use project management software to plot the sequence of tasks you need to accomplish. Be sure your filing system is ordered and logical, and that you can retrieve important papers and reports. Paddling and bailing, remember, becomes much easier when you stay on top of things.
8. Get the motor going. When you're at sea, you'll eventually be able to turn your attention to the motor. The same holds true in the workplace. This consists of consolidation of duplicate tasks, procedures to streamline things, or new control systems.
9. Ask for help. If you're stranded at sea, you'll ask for help from the crew of the first boat that comes in sight. At work, ask for help from a colleague or secretary. Or from a customer who has learned how to solve problems through the school of hard knocks.
10. Plug leaks. Once you see the shore, turn your attention to the leaks themselves. How did you become immersed in all those problems in the first place? Did inappropriate projects come your way? Are responsibilities improperly assigned? Are you suffering from an absence of clear procedures for handling issues? Do you need a network of people to help you with future problems? Begin to address these underlying issues.

In this fast-paced day and age, almost everyone is faced with problems that at first blush seem overwhelming. However overwhelming a series of tasks might seem to you, you won't drown — if you approach them intelligently and systematically. Go through one of these near-drowning experiences and you might even experience an upside: you'll discover that you have an ability to manage similarly difficult problems in the future.

Upcoming Events



- Noxious Weed Management Short Course on April 16-19 or April 19-22, 2000, in Loveland, CO (Contact Celestine Duncan @ 406-443-1469, weeds1@ixi.net)
- There will be an IWCC meeting on Aug. 8. Suggestions for things to be brought to the table are welcomed (E-mail suggestions to Glen Secrist at secrist@agri.state.id.us)
- The 2001 Idaho Weed Control Association Conference is being planned for February 6 - 8, 2001.
- The Western Rangeland Noxious Weeds Workshop on Weed Management Information Systems will be Sept 6-7 in Phoenix, AZ. www.inform.umd.edu/CVS/rmf/

Upcoming Pesticide Exams

Northern Idaho

August 9 4425 N. Boyer, Bonner Co. Fairgrounds,
 Sept 6 522 S. Adams, Latah Co. Courthouse,
 Sept 20 106 Dalton Ave., U of I Co-op Extension,
 Oct 4 1239 Idaho St, Brammer Building,
 Oct 18 6447 Kootenai St, Courthouse Annex,

Sandpoint
 Moscow
 Coeur d'Alene
 Lewiston
 Bonners Ferry

Eastern Idaho

August 9 310 N 2nd East, Business Development Ctr
 Sept 13 2925 Rollandet, Bonneville County Ext Office
 Sept 27 132 S Shilling, Bingham County Ext Office
 Oct 18 310 N 2nd East, Business Development Ctr

Rexburg
 Idaho Falls
 Blackfoot
 Rexburg

Southcentral Idaho

August 16 CSI Taylor Building, Room #277
 Sept 13 129 E. 14th Street, Law Enforcement Building
 Oct 11 CSI Taylor Building, Room #277

Twin Falls
 Burley
 Twin Falls

Southeastern Idaho

August 23 130 N 6th Ave, Bannock County Ext Office
 Sept 6 30 N. 100 W, Oneida County Ext Office
 Sept 27 130 N. 6th Ave, Bannock County Ext Office
 Oct 11 53 E. 1st S, Caribou County Ext Office
 Oct 25 130 N 6th Ave, Bannock County Ext Office

Pocatello
 Malad
 Pocatello
 Soda Springs
 Pocatello

Southwestern Idaho

August 9 501 Main St, County Ext Office
 August 23 ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd
 Sept 13 623 11th Ave South, ISDA Office
 Oct 4 ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd

Caldwell
 Boise
 Nampa
 Boise



Back Country Weed Control Options: Short on Horsemanship? Get a Llama

By Charles Henry

Faced with scattered weed infestations on extremely rugged terrain containing cliffs, trees, and huge rock outcroppings, Cindy Owsley's management choices are limited, but not impossible. Owsley manages 54,000 acres of open space for the Boulder County Parks & Open Space program from her base in Longmont, CO. This open space land is comprised of farmland, foothills montaine, and plains.

These acres are managed for passive recreation, preservation of wildland, ag preservation, and cultural history enhancement. But these acres also contain infestations of diffuse knapweed, dalmatian toadflax, Mediterranean sage, spotted knapweed, and Canada thistle. The open space is also home to migration corridors for deer and elk, prairie dogs, wild turkeys, raptor habitat, and the endangered Preble's jumping mouse. Not only is the terrain challenging, but Owsley was limited by employees who did not have experience with horses, did not like carrying backpacks, and who were seasonal so training had to be short, if possible, to maximize field time.

Her program is fully integrated employing biological releases, handpulling, mowing, and controlled burning where possible. But these methods did not fit the 3,000-acre Walker Ranch open space unit located on the western edge of the county. Diffuse knapweed patches were scattered over extremely rough terrain at 7,500 ft. Rocky cliffs and trees eliminated aerial spraying, and remoteness and ruggedness eliminated ATVs, handpulling, or mowing. Owsley's research showed that Transline* herbicide would provide the best control for diffuse knapweed, not harm trees, and would require the least chemical in the environment. But getting the product applied was the problem. She had backpacked with llamas with her young children and knew that they were gentle, low maintenance, and "soft" on the environment. Working with the owners of Buckhorn Llama Company, Masonville, CO, Owsley leased a neutered male for \$250 per month that included all pack tack and halters. One of her seasonal employees, Bill Blecher, agreed to become a llama wrangler.

Owsley purchased a simple CO₂ powered spray system for \$700 that mounted in canvas panniers on the llama. Each pannier contains an inexpensive hard-sided cooler for the CO₂ bottles, herbicide bottles (2 liter plastic soft drink bottles), and regulator. Each pannier holds eight bottles containing a 2% solution of Transline* in water. They never mixed on the trail and would shift the bottles during the day to keep the load balanced.

"We carried 50 feet of hose so the llama could be tied off if needed while we sprayed around him. The public loved the llama and we have a public in this area that is very suspicious of herbicides. The llama can carry an 80-100 pound load and works all day without complaint. If anything, we probably did not work him hard enough and he became a bit lazy toward the end of the summer," she explains.

Owsley found no real drawbacks to the system. She is using the llama again this season and has shifted the sprayer to four ten-hour days so they can maximize time in the backcountry. Ideally, she wants to find someone who will camp overnight and not need to return to the trailhead for several days at a time.

"Transline works great in this situation," Owsley states. It is highly selective, effective on diffuse knapweed, and leaves no residual. We can work under trees and get to all the weeds the first time, which is important in rugged terrain. It can be expensive if you have to go back. But the real bonus is that we can spray the weeds, satisfy the

public's concerns, and improve the ecological integrity of this landscape," she concludes.



Using llamas to carry a herbicide spray system solved the challenge of working in extremely rough terrain (left) coupled with employees with limited horse experience.

REFERENCE: TechLine Editor, June 2000, pages 8-9,

* Trademark of Dow AgroSciences, LLC



Noxious Weed Quick Reference Treatment Tables

Manuel Michel

Below is the third noxious weed quick reference treatment tables. Please feel free to make corrections or recommendations to our tables (don't forget to tell us about them). When completed, all five tables will be available to those who request them.

Noxious Weed Quick Reference Treatment Table 3:

	Millium	Musk Thistle	Orange Hawkweed	Perennial Pepperweed	Perennial Sowthistle	Poison Hemlock	Puncturevine
Cut/Mow	??	Consecutive times	NO	Needs to be frequent	Effective in Alfalfa Hay	Needs to be frequent	NO
Hand Pull	??	NO	NO	??	Hoeing	YES	YES
Burn	??	NO	NO	??	Not Practical	Not Practical	??
Herbicide (alphabetical order, mixes may apply)	chlorsulfuron, MCPA, diclofop (were tested in Idaho)	2,4-D, clopyralid, dicamba, MCPA, metsulfuron, picloram	2,4-D, clopyralid, dicamba, metsulfuron, picloram	2,4-D amine, chlorsulfuron, metsulfuron	2,4-D, amitrol, clopyralid, dicamba, glyphosate	hexazinone, metribuzin, tebuthiuron	2,4-D amine, amitrole, bromacil, chlorsulfuron, MSMA, norflurazon, paraquat
Bio-control	NONE	Rust Fungus, Seed Head Weevil, Root Crown Weevil	Being Tested	NONE	Tephritis dilacerate	Paleartic Moth	Puncturevine Seed and Stem Weevils
Reseeding	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Grazing	??	NO	NO	May be poisonous to livestock	YES	Poisonous to Livestock	NO
Cultivate, Disk, Till	Spring Tillage	YES	NO	NO	Needs to be frequent	YES	YES

SOURCES:

- PNW Weed Control Handbook
- Biology and Management of Noxious Rangeland Weeds, R. Sheley and J. Petroff, U of AZ Press
- Miscellaneous fact sheets

A Few Interesting Web Sites:

- Greenbook Labels and MSDS = <http://greenbook.net/free.asp>
- MapBlast = <http://www.mapblast.com/mblast/mAdr.mb>
- National Biological Control Institute = <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/nbci/nbci.html>
- North American Weed Management Association = <http://www.nawma.org/>
- Remote Sensing Tutorial, Canada Center = <http://otter.ccrs.nrcan.gc.ca/ccrs/eduref/tutorial/tutore.html>
- Geography Network = <http://www.geographynetwork.com/>



Other News

◆ ISDA is working with the Idaho Rangeland Resource Commission to develop some media videos. If you have any video available for inclusion in the spots, please contact Glen Secrist at (208) 332-8540 or gsecrist@agri.state.id.us.

◆ Suzanne Lay discovered Tansy Ragwort in northern Latah County in May, 2000. This weed is new to Latah County and the county is committed to eradicating any known infestations. Please report any known Tansy Ragwort locations in Latah County to Gary O'Keefe at (208) 883-2265 or gokeefe@latah.id.us.

◆ We recently received inquiries from weed managers who are concerned about a couple of plants. If you have additional information, please contact us.

√ White bryonia (*Bryonia alba*)—Long-tendriled climbing vine with black berries. Berries are poisonous. Reported in Caribou and Latah county. Apparently used by herbalists (as per a search on the internet). Listed as "red alert - high potential to spread" on the Preliminary List of Plant Species of Concern, by the Pacific Northwest Exotic Pest Plant Council (www.wnps.org/eppclist.html).

√ Hoary alyssum (*Berteroa incana*)—Was reported by Shannon Williams in Lemhi County. It is in the Mustard family, annual to shortlived perennial, covered with starshaped hairs, deeply notched petals white flowers. Common in northeastern states and infrequent in central states. Found in disturbed sites and waste areas. Noxious in some states, regarded as a nuisance weed in British Columbia.

√ For more information: www.npwrc.usgs.gov/resource/othrdata/explant/summinfo.htm

◆ A new invasive species to watch for. European frog-bit is a water lily-like plant that is taking over ponds and wetlands, strangling other plants and destroying fish. It is currently located in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, Canada and spreading rapidly. It is a native species in Europe and parts of Asia and was intentionally introduced to an experimental farm from Switzerland in 1932. For more information <http://www.ottawacitizen.com/city/000804/4531384.html>

◆ The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Pulling Together Initiative Request for Proposals (RFP). The RFP is an annual call for fish, wildlife, and plant conservation projects to be funded through partnership programs between the Foundation and the BLM, BR, Dept of Defense, EPA, NPS, USF&WS, and USDAFS. For a copy of the RFP, please visit the following web sites: {www.denix.osd.mil/denix/Public/ES-Programs/Conservation/Legacy/legacy.html} or {www.nfwf.org}. **Full proposals are due by November 7, 2000.**

◆ Cassia County Weed Superintendent Gordon Edwards was re-elected to the Board of Directors of the North American Weed Management Association at the August 9-11 meeting in Omaha, Nebraska.

◆ While combating the fires in central Idaho, a new infestation of Rush Skeletonweed was discovered at Poverty Flat approximately 25 miles south of North Fork. This is the first infestation found in the main Salmon River Corridor. Thanks to the efforts of the Lemhi CWMA, the 4 acre infestation was treated in short order. Good job everyone!

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